Militia Officers, Home Guards &c.
Magistrates

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & CO., Proprietors.

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Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Gen. Lee's Army—More Fighting.

SPOTTSYLVANIA C. H., MAY 19.—Yesterday morning about day the enemy with considerable force attacked our left wing. The attack was however quite feeble, and was readily repulsed with slight loss on our side, but with considerable slaughter of the enemy; the fight lasted about one hour and a half. During the engagement we captured about sixty prisoners, and the enemy left over two hundred dead on the field. Last night the enemy retired from our left, leaving their dead unburied. They seem to be massing on our right, either for the purpose of attacking us again or to fall back.

After the fighting yesterday on our left, the enemy opened a vigorous cannonading on our right wing, to which we responded, and a fierce artillery duel was kept up for two hours, our [illegible] on that part of the field abandoned by the enemy. Many arms are being obtained which were buried by the enemy.

Yesterday evening there was some cavalry fighting near Guinea's Station, but it amounted to little. To-day matters have been quiet all day.

Meade sent in a flag of truce yesterday to Gen. Lee, thanking him for sending him the body of Gen. Wadsworth, for which he applied by flag of truce during the Wilderness fight.—Meade on the 18th issued a congratulatory order to his troops. He claims that Lee has now abandoned his last entrenched position so tenaciously held, suffering a loss of eighteen guns, twenty-four colors, and eight thousand prisoners. He further states that the fight is not over, and that he, Meade, expects reinforcements which Lee cannot possibly equal.

Up to 3 o'clock to-day there has been no fighting. Weather very warm and the roads are fast drying.

From Gen. Lee's Army.

ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, MAY 20.—Up to three o'clock yesterday nothing of interest occurred. About that time Gen. Ewell moved forward in force on a reconnoisance towards the enemy's right flank. About five o'clock our skirmishers engaged those of the enemy a little west and north of the road leading from Spottsylvania Court House to Fredericksburg. The enemy soon brought up a heavy force, consisting of Hancock's, the 2nd and a large part of Burnside's 9th corps and heavy artillery troops, drawn from the defences at Washington, armed as infantry. A considerable fight ensued, and at one time our line of skirmishers had possession of the enemy's wagon train, but were compelled to relinquish it, not, however, until we had brought off some of the wagons. The fight lasted until two o'clock at night, when Ewell fell back to his original position, having lost in the engagement about one hundred and fifty wounded, about thirty killed, and a few missing. The prisoners report the enemy's loss much greater.—We captured about one hundred prisoners. Not a gun fired today. It is supposed that Grant is awaiting reinforcements from the West in order to renew the attack.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, MAY 21.—The Senate to day passed a bill to establish a bureau of Foreign supplies; also, a bill amending the act allowing rations to commissioned officers of the army and navy; and a bill authorizing the appointment of chaplains in battalions.

The House was engaged in discussing the HABEAS CORPUS question.

The death of Mr. Currin was announced, and suitable resolutions adopted.

The President Recommends a Continuance of the Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

RICHMOND, MAY 21.—The President, in a message to the House, in response to a resolution, says: The public safety requires a continuation of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus; the reasons given in special message last session continue to exist in undiminished force. The present juncture especially requires a continuance of the suspension. Its effects have been most salutary, and to that law, in a considerable degree, are we indebted for the increased efficiency in our military preparations, which have enabled our gallant army, under the providence of God, to beat back the invading foe which still threatens us.

From Beauregard—Gen. Walker Missing.

RICHMOND, MAY 21.—A telegram from Gen. Beauregard, dated Headquarters, this morning, says all was quiet last night. We remain in possession of the enemy's rifle pits, and the ground gained in yesterday's fight, which was quite severe, especially near Ware Bottom Church.

Gen. W. S. Walker is missing; it is feared that he fell into the hands of the enemy while gallantly leading his troops into action.

Butler Ditching.

PETERSBURG, MAY 21.—The enemy are busy to-day entrenching, eight hundred yards from the entrenchments wrested from them yesterday, under fire from our sharpshooters and field pieces. About thirty of the enemy's pickets were brought in this evening.

From Gen. Johnston's Army.

ATLANTA, MAY 21.—By the train from the front this evening, we learn that a column of the enemy crossed Etowah river 8 miles above the Railroad bridge yesterday, marching on Marietta, and McPherson, with fifteen thousand troops—crossed the night before 12 miles below Etowah Station to flank our left. These movements made a change of position necessary to our army, in order to preserve its communications, and it has slowly fallen back along the line of the Railroad. Etowah bridge was burnt last night. The advance of the enemy in force is becoming more slow as he recedes from his base. Several days may elapse before a general engagement can occur. There has been no skirmishing during the past two days. A portion of the relief committee that were in the rear of the army have returned to the city.

From the North and Europe.

RICHMOND, MAY 22.—The New York Herald of the 16th inst. has been received here. The news from Virginia unimportant. Grant's losses up to the 15th as estimated at thirty-five thousand.

The Key West correspondent of the Herald says the Harriet Lane had escaped from Galveston and arrived at Havanna with a cargo of cotton. Quotation of gold not given, having been published the previous day.

European advices of the 2nd, state that Earl Russell has again defined his position towards the two contending Republics in America, and has little sympathy for either, on account of their treatment of the negro.

The GEORGIA had sailed from France.

From Gen. Lee's Army—The Enemy Changing his Base.

HANOVER JUNCTION, MAY 22.—On Friday morning last Grant commenced swinging his columns around our right flank. His forces occupied Milford Station and Bowling Green.

Yesterday evening about dark, Gen. Wilcox in front of Spottsylvania C. H., threw forward a portion of his forces and entered the enemy's breastwork, and found them held only by a line of skirmishers, Grant's whole army being rapidly in motion on our right flank. This necessitated a counter movement on our side and the abandonment of the battle ground in front of Spottsylvania C. H.

Grant seems to be manœuvering for a position near Richmond and the enemy are reported to have cut loose from Fredericksburg as a base, and to have established one at Port Royal and Tappahannock.

There was some little artillery firing near Chesterfield to-day. Cause unexplained.

The Yankees again Repulsed near Petersburg.

RICHMOND, MAY 22.—Last night the Yankees made an assault on our right, towards Petersburg, to retake the position and battery lost by them on Friday; they were easily repulsed with heavy loss. Our casualties very few.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. 1.] RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, MAY 23, 1864. [No. 26.

For the Conservative.

THE PHARISEES.

MR. EDITOR: I see that your correspondent of the 17th, who gives an account of the Holden meeting held in the city of Raleigh on the 16th, styles the members of said meeting "Pharisees." The name strikes me as most apropos, for there are several striking points of resemblance between the ancient Pharisees, mentioned in the Scriptures, and Holdenite Pharisees. They consist in the following particulars:

1st. The ancient Pharisees composed a sect who separated themselves from the Jews under pretences of greater holiness than that possessed by their brethren. Their name seems to have arisen from their act of separation, it being derived from the Hebrew word *pharash*, which means *separated*.

Now, these political pharisees of such recent origin, have separated themselves from the true Conservative party, as well as from the balance of mankind.

2d. The ancient Pharisees were full of self-praise. So prominent a trait was this in their character, that it was not subdued even in their addresses and prayers to Almighty God. "God, I thank thee that I am not as other men," was the language of a Pharisee. This disposition to self-laudation is prominent with the model political pharisees of N. C.

3d. The ancient Pharisees "made void the law of God through their traditions." The modern Pharisee make void the Constitution of the Confederate States through their principles. They are in favor of North Carolina taking "her own affairs in her own hands," in regard to negotiations for peace, which is contrary to the Constitution of the Confederate States, and in violation of the laws of North Carolina, since North Carolina has adopted the provisions of the Constitution of the Confederate States in this matter.

4th. The ancient Pharisees loved the praise of men, and to be called by them "rabbi." The *moderns* love position and are great office seekers.

5th. The ancient Pharisees would compass land and sea to make one prosolyte. The moderns leave no means within their power unemployed to make proselytes to their cause. They hold public meetings, when it will suit their purposes, and harrangue the people by public addresses; and anon they decline participating in public meetings to harrangue the people, because they do not wish to call the people from their agricultural pursuits at such a time as this.

6th. The ancient Pharisees were destitute of love to God. It is greatly to be feared the modern Pharisees are destitute of love to their country, and that the ruling passion with them is self-aggrandizement.

7th. The ancient Pharisees, while professing to serve God, were most effectively doing the work of the devil. If we are allowed to reason back from effect to cause, a very natural conclusion would force itself upon us, that the modern pharisees are lending aid and comfort to the public enemy, since deserters from our army in immediate view of their execution, have testified that the teachings of the *Standard*, one of the organs of the moderns, were the cause of their desertion; since tories and traitors have been found with copies of the said *Standard* in their possession, when apprehended and taken in their diabolical works; since yankee papers have copied from said *Standard* in proof of a friendly disposition towards them in North Carolina; and yankee orators have referred to it for the same purpose; and since yankee soldiers, while prisoners in our hands, have raised loud cheers for William the great high priest of the modern pharisees.

Now, it is evident, from these facts, that this sect is giving aid and comfort to the public enemy—whether intentional or unintentional, is a separate question. The *fact* is the point of inquiry. If, however, this aid and comfort to the enemy is unintentional, they ought to change their policy, and thereby prove to the word their love of country and the purity of their intentions.

These several points of resemblance between the ancient pharisees and the new party of this State, fully entitle them to the name of their ancient predecessors. Nor can they object to the title, since their great high priest appropriated a phrase to designate himself, which is used in the scriptures only in reference to the pharisees, viz: "straitest sect." See Acts xxvi, 5.

It may be added, that they have a temple where the high priest ministers regularly, or occasionally, as circumstances seem to justify. Once he was interrupted in his regular ministrations by the intrusion of the Gentiles, and had not Zebulon, the ruler of the people, interposed in his behalf, the temple itself might have been destroyed with all its furniture and fixtures.

They have also a synagogue, where daily service is observed. Here the priests and the people meet to impart and receive instruction, and to consult in regard to such measures as are best adapted to promote the interests of the sect and the glory of the high priest. There are several rulers of the synagogue who are in special charge of its secret interests.—They have also a scribe who notes down the *progress* of the sect, and the occurrences of the times which may be thought favorable to their interests.

Neither the high priest nor the scribe, and very few of the priests and rulers of the synagogue, were regularly educated for the service in which they are engaged, but a singular combination of circumstances threw them into their present position. Some are influenced no doubt by the hope and promise of honor, and others by the desire of gain; while, perhaps, others have their fears excited from the troubles of the times.

This sect is made up from the different tribes and tongues of those who used to war against each other before the dividing of the country discovered by Vispusius, and the setting up of different governments. How much soever they formerly differed, either in speech or habits of life, they have now, with common consent, agreed that the country is very badly governed, and have made rapid proficiency in learning a common language, so that they may more easily understand each other; and in bringing their habits to a uniformity, so that they may enjoy each other's company. And, although this sect is of very recent origin, yet they are very anxious to bring the country under their rule, and to this end they are bending all their energies. But so shallow is their cause, that their own members are continually abandoning it. When Zebulon, the ruler, spoke to the people, although it was within hearing of their synagogue, and almost in sight of their temple, and at a time of one of their solmn assemblies, yet so painful was his speech, that many have abandoned the sect in disgust. And no doubt but the entire sect is doomed to a very short existence; and the most harm which will arise from them will be unpleasant agitation; for Zebulon has ruled with so much equity and moderation, and given such general satisfaction, that the different tribes, kindred, tongues, and dialects will rush to his support with a unanimity unparalelled in the history of the realm.

* * *

We understand that the Piedmont Railroad has been laid, and that the Danville connection is made through this week. There are so many ways now of reaching Lee's army from the South, that no mere raid of the enemy can cut communication so far as to compel Lee to fall back or lead to the abandonment of Virginia by our troops.—*Wil. Journal.*

LETTER FROM THE FRONT.

[Special Correspondence Chronicle and Sentinel.]

ATLANTA, May 18—1 A. M.

According to promise, I take up my pen to give you the current news and the rumors of many things which concern us here and elsewhere.—Speaking of rumors, there is an abundance of them in the Gate City, just at present. More plenty are they than blackberries in a fruitful season. The "reliable gentleman" has his rumor, and everybody you meet in the street has a new one to interest or alarm you with—most, if not all of which, are undoubtedly unfounded and exaggerated. I need mention but on incident to prove the correctness of my conclusion. An officer just from the front informed me yesterday that he had heard more about the army after he heard at the front for several days; and that most of what he heard he knew to be incorrect.

The *Intelligencer* of this morning, states that the latest accounts from the army represent that it is bivouacking at Adairsville, and that our troops would undoubtedly make a stand there—for the purpose of covering the retreat of our wagon train and ensuring its safety. The *Intelligencer* then thinks our army will fall back to Kingston, where an engagement will be fought on the North bank of Etowah river.

The assistant editor of the *Intelligencer*, who had just arrived in Atlanta from the front, says the Yankees are pressing our forces very closely and skirmishing is the order of the day.

The force of the Yankees, when they started from Chattanooga was one hundred and twelve thousand men—consisting of Logan's, Palmer's, Scofield's, Thomas', Howard's, Hovey's, Hooker's, and McPherson's corps. This force the *Intelligencer* thinks has been reduced by losses to about one hundred thousand men. This we think is enough. We hope that there are many less than the last number stated. One hundred thousand in one fight is "quite a pile."

The *Intelligencer's* assistant also says our army is in fine spirits, and eager for a fight; but that Gen. Johnston will not risk a battle until he gets the Yankees on the ground he desires. He claims that the movements now being made were planned months ago; and that as soon as everything is right, a general engagement will be forced upon the Yankees. These are speculations. We trust they will prove correct, and that the most sanguine expectations of the writer will be fully realized.

There are no signs of disorder or straggling in the army in its movements Southward. This is cheering and shows that our brave troops have implicit confidence in the capability and manœuvers of their leaders.

The mortality among our troops thus far has been very small; although much fighting has been done. Most of the wounds are slight, and are of the character that will heal rapidly. The list of casualties thus far does not amount to over twenty-five hundred.

On Tuesday morning the Yankees came near capturing the last passenger train which left Calhoun. As it was, only a few balls struck the cars, no one was hurt, and the train escaped.

The *Confederacy* says the latest advices it has from the front state that our army is in line of battle between Adairsville and Calhoun.

The correspondent of the Confederacy, writing from Kinston, under date of May 16, says heavy fighting has been progressing all day—a sharp engagement occurring on the enemy's extreme right, which resulted in their discomfiture.

The Confederacy correspondent also says—the loss of the Yankees has been very heavy; our troops are perfectly confident of success; the yankees are fortifying as they advance; the enemy have thus far been repulsed at every point; the evacuation of our positions has not been compulsory as yet; there has been no decisive fight thus far; and concludes by telling the people to be of good cheer.

On Saturday evening three regiments of the Yankee cavalry and a battery dashed in upon and cowardly fired into Gen. Hindman's hospital. They were commanded by Brig Gen. Stoneman. Our troops repulsed them handsomely, capturing some prisoners, and the colors of the Fifth Indiana Regiment. A son of Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson, of Tennessee, was among our killed. A braver soldier never drew a blade.

Among Georgia's killed are Lieut. Ball and Andrew Bohannan, of Co. B; Among the wounded are Maj. Burns, and Lieut. Boag.

Maj. Barbour, of the third Tennessee, is mortally wounded; Col. Williamson, of the Second Arkansas, has lost an arm; Maj. Johnson, of the artillery is severely wounded; Brig. Gen. Findley, has had his left arm broken; Brig. Gen Stahl is slightly wounded; Brig. Gen. Tucker, is severely wounded; Brig. Gen. Walthall has been wounded three times—at last accounts he was still in the field.

Yankee prisoners say Maj. Gen. Palmer, of the Yankee army was killed at Resaca; also that the Yankee raider Kilpatrick has died of his wounds.

Some of our leading officers had narrow escapes. Lieut. Gen. Hardee, besides having one one horse killed under him, had also two wounded. Lieut. Gen. Polk, came near being killed; the horses of two staff officers, one on each side of him were killed beneath their riders. Brig. Gen. Maney had a horse killed under him.

The correspondent of the Confederacy announces that several of the Missouri troops deserted their ranks, and came into our lines, and asked that they might enroll themselves on the side of the South. This, if true, is good news.

The Register's correspondent thinks that the withdrawal of our army to the south side of the Oostanaula is a very strategic movement, and that it wears an ugly aspect for Sherman. He is of the opinion that when Sherman crosses the Oostanaula "he will find chaos again."

The Appeal of this morning says that all reliable accounts from the army are meagre. It thinks that Gen, Johnson is stronger to-day than ever and that he will whip the fight, the Appeal has not the least doubt.

Among the wounded arriving in our city are a large number of Tennesseeans and Kentuckians. The gallant sons of these two States have acted nobly, fought bravely, and acquitted themselves patriotically. May the time not be far distant when their native States may be released from the galling chains which now bind them.

Col S. S. Stanton, of the Twenty-eighth Tennessee, we regret to say, is among the killed. While the colors of the regiment were in his hands, he fell pierced by thirty balls.

The relief committee from Newnan en route for the front arrived here last night. They are well provided with articles necessary for the comfort of the wounded. Members of relief committees from several other towns are also here on their way to the field duty.

Everything that can be, is being done for the wounded, who have arrived here.

The local forces are preparing for action. They were reviewed yesterday by Gen. Wright. It was a fine display, and the troops handled their weapons in an efficient manner.

[illegible] city.

A citizens meeting "on five dollar bills" was held here last night. Resolutions were adopted disapproving of the acts of Congress, and that the doomed five dollar notes be placed on the same footing as old currency. This will probably "settle this part of our currency on a definite basis."

ALPHA.

GIGANTIC FALSEHOOD.

The Yankee system for lying seems to be upon as stupendous a scale as his plans for taking Richmond. The fact was noticed by us a few days ago, that while Butler was inciting his troops to "deeds of noble daring," by publishing to them the falsehood of the defeat of Lee, Grant was attempting to keep the courage of his troops up to the fighting point, by publishing to them the equally monstrous lie of the capture of Petersburg by Butler. The telegraph now informs us that this scheme of Yankee lying extends even to the west, and that Sherman had published to his troops in front of Johnston, the congratulations of a great victory of Grant over Lee! Here we have the disgraceful spectacle presented of the three highest Yankee Generals in command of the three greatest Yankee armies, wilfully and deliberately publishing to their troops base falsehoods to deceive them—falsehoods which cannot fail to damn them to all time. What must the world think of the men who thus shamefully lie in the face of high Heaven? and what must be the curse of God upon a nation of people who thus impiously offend his moral laws?—*Lynchburg Republican.*

CLINGMAN'S BRIGADE.

We understand that Gen. Clingman's brigade was in the battle on the Southside between Richmond and Petersburg on Monday last. The only particulars we can learn is from a private letter received here from Capt. Lippitt, of Co. G, 51st Regiment. From this we learn that the 31st and 51st Regiments, which were next to each other, in pursuance of orders charged from our own works upon those of the enemy, having to cross an open field in doing so.—They drove the enemy from his camp, capturing its contents. The 51st lost 158 men in killed, wounded and missing. In Capt. Lippitt's Company there were 2 killed, 14 wounded and 5 missing. Our forces captured 1500 prisoners, of whom about 300 were gobbled up by the 51st. A large number of wounded, 6 guns, all their horses and eight mules fell into our hands. The men got more clothing than they could carry away. The regiment was complimented by Gen. Beauregard.

Of course the writer can only speak of his own regiment. All the others no doubt, did their work well and bravely. We regret to hear that Lieut. Shakleford, of the 61st, was killed.—*Wilmington Journal.*

AN ACT OF PUBLIC DEVOTION.

The *Whig*, of yesterday, thus appropriately notices a remarkable act of unselfishness and patriotism in an officer holding a high military position: "Gen. Pemberton yesterday resigned his commission as Lieutenant General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, and went into active service in the field as Lieutenant Colonel of Artillery. This action on the part of Gen Pemberton exhibits a highly laudable spirit, and goes far towards sustaining all that his friends have claimed for him as a man of patriotism and honor. It is no time now to criticise the military conduct of unsuccessful Generals, who, whatever errors they may have committed, manifest, as in the case of Gen. Pemberton, so much unselfishness at this critical period of the country's history. The magnanimous people of the Confederacy will remember, to his credit, his present conduct; and those who have felt bitterly towards him will be strongly inclined to mitigate their animosity. We have no doubt that Gen. Pemberton will render valuable and efficient service to the cause in the present emergency."—*Richmond Dispatch.*

THE MYSTERIOUS ARRIVAL.

"Gamma" writes from Richmond to the Mobile *Register*:

Mr. ——, who distinguished himself by the capture, last fall, of a Yankee cotton vessel off Matamoras, has just reached the city, with the gratifying intelligence of the arrival at a "Confederate port" of, perhaps, the most valuable cargo ever received. It would be improper to give particulars, but prudence permits me to say that the cargo consists in part of a present to the Confederate Government, which, in due time, will add immensely to the efficiency of our engines of war. The vessel which brought in this present was built originally for blockade purposes, but, to allay suspicion, was hired for a time to the Yankee Government, and used as a transport between New York and Fortress Monroe.

We have reason to believe that the valuable present referred to was a number of machines for boring Whitworth guns.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., APRIL 27, 1864.

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, a manufactory for

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN,
6—d1m. Surgeon General North Carolina.

☞ All papers in the State are requested to copy for one month, and send bill to this office.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

ADVERTISING, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Two Dollars per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this office with dispatch, and as nearly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Ald.
do George Little, Wake. do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
[illegible], Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Baxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin.

Literary Board.—His Excellency, Gov. Vance President *Ex Officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, of Gaston: Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—His Excellency, Gov Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, J H Flanner, of New Hanover, and Montford McGehee. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Instution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No.	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2	Wm R Cox,	Walter S Stallings,	Dan W Hurtt,
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Ennett,
4	Bryan Grimes,	Jas H Wood,	Edwin A Osborne,
5	Thos M Garrett,	John W Lea,	William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate,	
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jas M Whitson,	Jno R Murchison,	Rufus A Barrier,
9	Wm H Cheek,	Rufus Barringer,	Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Guion,	{ Thos Sparrow, { James Reilly,
11	Wm J Martin,	Francis W Bird,	
12	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	E Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15	Wm MacRae,	W H Yarborough,	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	Wm F Martin,	John C Lamb,	Thos H Sharpe,
18	John D Barry,	John W McGill,	Thos J Wooten,
19	C M Andrews,	Wm G Robinson,	Wm P Roberts,
20	Thos F Toon,		John S Brooks,
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23			Chas C Blacknall,
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,	John T Jones,	Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28	Sam D Lowe,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm R Creasman,	Zac J Proffitt,	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John W Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	John A D McKay,
32	Ed C Brabble,	David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33	Clark M Avery,	Robt V Cowan,	Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty,
35	John G Jones,	Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,	A M Waddell,	Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,	Wm G Lewis,	Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singletary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	T McGee Smith,
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAlister,	Neill McK McNeill,
47	Geo H Faribault,		Arch D Crudup,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Wm H Jones,
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52		Marcus A Parks,	
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	James J Iredell,
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	James A Rogers,
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Luke,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Dula,
59	Dan D Ferebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Huff,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62		Geo W Clayton,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64	Lawrence M Allen,	Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66	Alex D Moore,	J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by Major James J Iredell, 53d Regiment; The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wyan; The Sixteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C McRae; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Ramseur's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Hoke's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 58th and 63d are in Gordon's Brigade, Hampton's Division, Stewart's Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 34th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.

The 3d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Daniel's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 32th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 20th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 41st, 59d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., MAY 23, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

The Conservative Ticket for Wake County!

FOR THE SENATE:

Hon. SION H. ROGERS.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

WILLIAM LAWS. THOMAS J. UTLEY,
DANIEL G. FOWLE.

CHANGE OF TERMS.—In consequence of the high prices of material, and everything necessary to carry on our establishment, we change our terms from this date as follows:

Daily paper, 1 month,	$ 3 00
" " 3 months,	8 00
" " 6 months,	15 00
Weekly paper, 3 months,	3 00
" " 6 months,	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, which they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

☞ BUSINESS NOTICE.—As we can no longer use Five Dollar Treasury notes at PAR, we shall be compelled, from and after this date, to take them at the same discount the larger notes of the old issue are subject to. We regret this necessity, but as everybody else is doing the same thing, we have no other alternative.

May 9th, 1864.

Mr. Holden an "Original Secessionist."

The contest is between a national and a sectional party, and the issue is UNION or DISUNION.—W. W. HOLDEN, August 20th, 1856.

All Southern men feel that Mr. Fillmore's election would not, in itself, destroy the Union; while all Southern men feel that the election of Fremont would be the sure precursor of dissolution and probably of civil war.—W. W. HOLDEN, Sept. 10th, 1856.

Can it be possible that there are men in the South who prefer Fremont for the Presidency, or who would acquiesce in his election? * * * It may be that there are TRAITORS, HERE AND THERE, IN THIS STATE, as there were TORIES in the Revolution, who would thus deliver up their native land to the fury of the fanatic and the torch of the incendiary; but they are few and far between. * * *

The election of Fremont would inevitably lead to a separation of the States. Even if no overt or direct act of dissolution should take place, he could not carry on the government in the South. No true or decent Southern man would accept office under him; and our people would never submit to have their post offices, custom houses and the like filled with Fremont's Yankee abolitionists. We would not expect or ask the Northern people to submit in a similar case—and WE WILL NOT SUBMIT. Suppose, for example, the Southern people, having the power to elect a President, should nominate a candidate on sectional grounds, pledged to wield all the powers of the federal government to extend and perpetuate domestic slavery, and pledged to measures of gross aggression, without regard to the Constitution, or the rights and property of the Northern people; and suppose they should elect such a candidate—what would the North do? They would resist it, and THEY OUGHT TO RESIST IT. They would regard it as a virtual dissolution of the Union, and would act accordingly. The Union can neither be administered, nor can it exist on sectional grounds. If there be Fremont men among us, let them be silenced or required to leave. THE EXPRESSION OF BLACK REPUBLICAN OPINIONS IN OUR MIDST, IS INCOMPATABLE WITH OUR HONOR AND SAFETY AS A PEOPLE. * * Let our schools and seminaries of learning be scrutinized; and if Black Republicans be found in them, let them be driven out. THAT MAN IS NEITHER A FIT NOR A SAFE INSTRUCTOR OF OUR YOUNG MEN, WHO EVEN INCLINES TO FREMONT AND BLACK REPUBLICANISM.—W. W. HOLDEN, 17th September, 1856.

Fremont and Dayton have no electoral ticket in the slaveholding States, nor will they have. They are utterly sectional in their character. They stand upon a platform which makes them and their supporters "the mortal enemies of every man, woman and child in the Southern States." We regard them as personal, mortal enemies. If they should succeed in this contest, as we do not believe they will, the result will be a seperation of the States. No human power can prevent it. If some of the Southern States should be disposed to wait and see what the wolf would do with the lamb, or the hawk with the dove, others will not—SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA and GEORGIA, not to include VIRGINIA, would place themselves in such an attitude as at once to sever existing political relations.' And then what would Fremont, and the vultures of the Times, the Tribune, and the Herald do? "Whip us in"—Perhaps they would attempt to send troops, but there are enough "true men in the Free States to meet and exterminate the troops, and their traitor leaders on their own ground—Dissolve the Union by the act of the North, and the North would, in less than six months, by its own act, and by a reversal of its judgment, restore it again if it could. * * They (Fremont and his supporters) would repeal the Fugitive Slave law, leaving Southern men no protection against kidnappers and man-stealers. They would create insurrection and servile war in the South—they would put the torch to our dwellings and the knife to our throats. They are, therefore, our enemies; and they are the enemies of the Constitution and the Union. Their triumph would be the beginning of evils and calamities such as have never been known in this country.—W. W. HOLDEN, Sept. 20th, 1856.

If the white people of the Senate should do—what is impossible—if they should make up their mind to submit, for the sake of the Union, to the rule and to the measures of such men as FREMONT and BANKS, and GIDDINGS, and BURLINGAME, THEY WILL DESERVE ALL THE DEEP AND UNSPEAKABLE DEGRADATION TO WHICH THEY WILL DESCEND—even the true Constitutional men of the North, who are now contending for us as men never contended before, and who are keeping the battle from our dwellings, will regard them with pity and scorn, and THEIR VERY SLAVES WILL DESPISE THEM FOR THEIR MEANNESS, IMBECILITY AND COWARDICE.—W. W. HOLDEN, Oct. 1st, 1856

* * * We shall not reflect upon the intelligence of our readers, nor upon their devotion to the Constitution and the vital interests of North Carolina, by reasoning with any person who would SUBMIT TO JOHN C FREMONT'S ELECTION. * * *

Mr. RAYNER, a Southern man, says the South ought to submit to Fremont's election, and that those who counsel otherwise are traitors. Mr. Fillmore, a Northern man, has declared that the South OUGHT NOT TO SUBMIT, and that the triumph of Fremont would lead inevitably to the destruction of the Union. THERE ARE KNOW NOTHINGS in North Carolina who agree with MR. RAYNER—NOT MANY THANK GOD!—W. W. HOLDEN, 5th Nov., 1856.

The Editor of the Progress "an Original Secessionist."

* * We insist then that the only way now left by which we can induce the North to respect our rights and acknowledge our importance is for *every Southern State to dissolve its connection with the Union as soon as possible.* * * * *

Prayers and supplications for the Union now are like penance and tribute for the souls of the departed, they may tend to relieve the consciences of those who offer them, but will be of no service to those who are lost. THE UNION IS GONE.—*Progress 25th January*, 1861.

* * * *We are for secession, then, at this time to arrest Revolution.* We have no desire or inclination to discuss the wisdom or the policy or justice of such a course—whether it should have been commenced or not, or who is to blame—for our views have been freely given on all those questions, but they were given at a time when we considered discussion admissible, but now the day for that has passed, and ACTION! ACTION! should be the rallying cry for every Southern State, and of every Southern man.—*Progress, January 29th*, 1861.

* * North Carolina and Virginia will go. * * They wanted to stay in, but the thieving party which you (Greely) lead would not let them, and so they are preparing to go out, and will be out before the 4th of March.—*Progress, same date.*

The *Register* sees no cause why this State should secede now. Well, perhaps not. * * * Would it have North Carolina still prostrate itself over the dead carcass of the UNION, and utter prayers for its *preservation*; or would that paper have the State act as becomes an independent sovereignty?—*Progress, same date.*

* * NORTH CAROLINA *must go out and so must all the border Slave States.* * * *

It is folly to talk about saving the Union now, and the attempt to do it will be the surest means of bringing on a revolution. The Southern States that have gone out have gone to stay, and it is folly to talk about bringing them back.—*Progress, February 20, 1861.*

* * WE ARE FOR NORTH CAROLINA GOING OUT AS SOON AS HER CONVENTION ASSEMBLES. * * * *—Progress, February 23d, 1861.*

* * The question now is, not UNION or DISUNION, and he who makes that issue makes a false one; the UNION being already destroyed there is no longer any to save.—*Progress, same date.*

* * The *Standard* can gently chide us now for declaring that the Union is already dissolved, and that as between an association with the North and the South the border slave States should go to the latter; but last summer, when there *was* a Union, and when we were denouncing the disunion nomination made at Richmond, and Yancey and all who sympathized with it as enemies to that *Union*, the *Standard* was trying to give a seeming zealous support to Breckinridge and cousin Jo. Lane.—*Progress, March 22d, 1861.*

The News.

We refer our readers to our telegraphic column for very important and interesting news. We regret the indications that much more hard fighting will have to be done before the war ends.

Gen. LEE still presents a bold and defiant front to his wily and persevering antagonist.

Gen. JOHNSTON has fallen back in the direction of Atlanta to prevent being flanked by SHERMAN. The Fabian tactics may prove the best to frustrate the plans of the enemy.

Holdenish.

The following statement is so much like HOLDEN, that we think we should know it, if we were to find it in the East Indies stuck on a Banyan tree.

In his late manifesto he says:

"He (Gov. Vance) encourages the *Confederate*, of this city, in his defamatory attacks on me; and he has procured to be established by his official influence another journal, the *Conservative*, which is devoted to indiscriminate abuse of me and indiscriminate praise of himself."

Mr. HOLDEN is mistaken. Gov. VANCE counsels no severity against him. He defended him, when his office was mobbed, and he would do it again under similar circumstances. Of course, we know nothing about what has passed between the editors of the *Confederate* and Gov. VANCE, if indeed anything has passed between them at all, touching the course of the *Confederate* towards Mr. HOLDEN; yet we will go so far as to deny positively that Gov VANCE ever encouraged anybody to make defamatory attacks on Mr. HOLDEN.

So far as *we* are concerned we never do any thing in favor of or against the persons or things, as the case may be, concerning whom or which we write. We have never *abused* Mr. HOLDEN. Abuse is not the weapon we employ in our political warfare, whether offensive or defensive. Our purpose is to speak the *truth*, and nothing but the *truth*, and to do so with proper discrimination. We design to show up Mr. HOLDEN to the people of North Carolina in his true colors, but we do not intend to utter one word of abuse. We intend to do nothing by which he can run whiningly to the "dear people," and tell them how he is persecuted. We know his tricks.—They are those of the accomplished demagogue.—The above extract is a fair specimen of his pitiful whining. But there is no truth in what he says about Gov. VANCE or the *Conservative*.

Questions and Answers.

Q. Who is the father of *Secession* in North Carolina?

A W. W HOLDEN.

Q Who advocated the doctrine that the election of FREMONT, in 1856, would have been sufficient cause, "*in itself*," for dissolving the Union, without any overt act of aggression upon the rights of the South?

A. W. W. HOLDEN.

Q. Who voted for JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE, the secession and war candidate for the Presidency in 1860?

A. W. W. HOLDEN.

Q. Who pledged "*the last man and last dollar*" in North Carolina for the vigorous prosecution of the war, while a Yankee remained on Southern soil?

A. W. W HOLDEN.

Q. Who originated and advocates the pernicious proposition that North Carolina should hold a Convention, and "take her own affairs in her own hands?

A. W. W. HOLDEN.

Q. What is the meaning of this proposition?

A. It means nothing more and nothing less than W. W. HOLDEN's old favorite doctrine of SECESSION. He advocated seecession so long under the old government, that the force of habit is so strong with him he now advocates the same doctrine under the new government.

Q. Who was always opposed to secession under the old government, and is now equally opposed to it under the new?

A. ZEBULON B. VANCE.

☞ It will be seen by the proceedings of the Senate, on Saturday, that the resolutions introduced by Mr. SMITH, of Macon, endorsing Gov. VANCE's administration, was adopted by a vote of 33 ayes to 2 noes. The Senators from Greene and Rutherford (Messrs. PATRICK and HARRIS) recorded their votes against Gov VANCE's administration, but they did not deign to inform the Senate why or wherefore.

After the resolutions shall have been disposed of in the Commons, we will have something more to say on this subject.

☞ We would suggest to our cotemporary of the "North Carolina *Argus*" the propriety of giving us due credit for his excerpts from the *Conservative*.—In his issue of the 19th inst., he credits one article, "How to know a Holdenite," to the "Daily *Courier*," and another, headed "Clothing," to the *Confederate*. Of course these mistakes were unintentional. But the "*Argus*" should keep at least one of his many eyes open.

MR. HOLDEN'S OPINION OF HENRY CLAY.

[From the Raleigh *Standard*, October 20th, 1844.]

"If Henry Clay is elected—

"We shall have a dishonest man.

"We shall have a man who does not respect the truth.

"We shall have a man of bad passions and revengeful temper.

"We shall have a man charged with the murder of Cilley

"We shall have a man charged with two perjuries.

"We shall have a swearer and a gambler."

GEN. WHITING.

We cheerfully insert the following communication in regard to the conduct of this officer in the battle of Monday last. We had no wish in our article of yesterday to place Gen. Whiting in a false position, or to do him the slightest injustice In truth, we did not report in the paper the half of what we heard from scores who represented themselves to have been in the battle, and to be personally cognizant of the entire truth of their statements. We presume that this matter will be sifted by a court martial, and justice done in the premises

PETERSBURG, VA., May 18th, 1864.

To the Editor of the Register:

It is not true as reported, that Gen. Whiting has been relieved of his command, which is that of the Dept. of N. C, and S. Va, to which he was assigned on his arrival here. With regard to the expedition under his temporary charge, composed of portions of his troops, who behaved very gallantly, care should be taken to ascertain the orders and circumstances in the case before attributing so grave a charge as the *escape of the enemy* to this officer, and the still graver charge of disobedience of orders, or neglect of duty.

The conducting of the expedition from here, was but a portion of the grave responsibility devolving upon Gen. Whiting. JUSTICE.

—*Petersburg Register.*

Battle of Oonstanaula.

In the late battle in Georgia between Gen. Johnston and the Yankee General Sherman, it seems that the 58th regiment of North Carolina Troops bore a conspicuous and gallant part. With the assistance of the 54th and 63d Virginia regiments, this regiment (58th N. C.,) repulsed several desperate charges of the enemy with heavy slaughter.

We make the following extract from the army correspondence of the Atlanta *Intelligencer*, giving a lengthy description of the battle of Oonstanaula under date of Calhoun, Ga., May 16th:

It was now past three o'clock, in the afternoon, and in these two hours of fighting Brown's brigade had expended forty rounds of ammunition, each man. Reynolds' brigade now ordered to relieve them, and giving a yell the Fifty Fourth Virginia entered the evacuated works, Fifty Eighth North Carolina and Sixty Third Virginia. Neither Hindman nor Stewart had need of their reserves, as the charges of the enemy though made with vigor and gallantly repulsed by these men, were neither as numerous nor determined and were intended to cover their design on Stevenson and to prevent the reserves of those divisions from being sent to his support. The three regiments named above took their positions on the line and Gen. Brown's men retired about two hundred yards to the rear for the purpose of receiving a fresh supply of ammunition. Gen. Pettus' brigade of Alabamians had been ordered up a few minutes before, Gen. Stevenson perceiving that the enemy were determined in their purpose to carry his line. The gallant brigade was formed in two lines of battle behind the Virginians and North Carolinians about twenty yards apart, and remained there lying close to the ground, made, the enemy throwing forward fresh troops every time. The charge was very heavy and was made with spirit. It was certain from the large numbers of the enemy, that this would be the heaviest charge yet made, and extreme anxiety for success was manifested. At last, with a prolonged cheer, they rushed upon our works. A volley—a terrible, death-dealing volley, was poured into their ranks and a loud and enthusiastic yell of defiance rang out from the lips of the Virginians and North Carolinians. This was more than the men of Brown's and Pettus' brigade could withstand, and though threatened with death by their officers, numbers of the gallant Tennesseeans and Alabamians had entered the pits to assist in repelling the charge. But their services were not needed. Quickly another volley had been already poured into the enemy's line of battle, and they turned and retreated in disorder to the cover of their ridge, followed by the decisive shouts of the victors.

The fifth charge had now been repulsed, but still the enemy evinced neither the desire nor intention to abandon their efforts to carry our works. They had almost ceased their attacks on Hindman, but continued to assault Stevenson's and Stewart's lines with the greatest fury and determination possible. Stewart had already repulsed them three times, and Stevenson five. A fourth time the enemy essayed to carry Stewart's line of battle, and were repulsed with fearful loss. The carnage here was dreadful, for the gallant men in Clayton's brigade withheld their fire until the enemy had approached close to them, when they poured in a terrible volley, breaking them and forcing their massed columns to retire to their lines badly scattered.

We said that the enemy evinced neither the desire nor intention to abandon his efforts, and so it was, for within half an hour after his fifth attack and repulse, three line of battle, closely massed, were seen forming in front of that portion of the line held by the Fifty-Eighth North Carolina. There was not much time for reflection, for very soon a voice on the right of the regiment exclaimed, "they are coming!" and the first column was seen to advance. "Withhold your fire until they come close to you, and then aim low," ordered the officers.—On came the enemy cheering loudly, and confident that their superior numbers would insure them success. They approached within fifty yards of the line, firing rapidly upon our men—a sheet of fire was the answer, and the dead and wounded lie piled up before our works. This was more than human endurance could command, and bewildered by the fierceness of our fire, they scattered throughout the woods, and reached their line, our sharpshooters killing and wounding them by dozens in their rout down the ridge.

This was the severest charge of the day. The Yankees advanced well and with spirit, but were forced to succomb to the fierce fire of our troops. To describe the scene would be almost an impossibility, for it beggars description. The minie balls of the Yankees poured over our line in an unceasing stream. The sharp and musical whiz they emit was no longer heard; it was an angry and discordant imitation of a peal of thunder rolling along the clouds, while the booming of the artillery and the bursting of the shells as they came flying over our line, formed a fire unequalled, perhaps, since nations first made war upon each other. But one thing saved us from a fearful loss of life, and it was that the Yankees fired entirely too high.

This sixth column was repulsed only a few minutes when the remaining two columns of Yankees marched forward, with the hope of reaching our line before our men could fire more than one volley. But their charge was not made with the same firmness as characterized that of the preceding one, and two or three well aimed volleys from the Fifty Eighth North Carolina, assisted by a cross fire from the Fifty Fourth Virginia on the one wing, and the Sixty-Third on the other, routed the seventh attacking column of the enemy. They also retired to their ridge, and for a few minutes only their sharpshooters could be seen, their main body being no doubt engaged in reforming their broken columns.

A LIST OF WOUNDED NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS RECEIVED AT RICHMOND.

SUNDAY, MAY 8TH, 1864.

Jas Austin, co B, 15,	J Kingkade, co F, 26,
J Bone, co A, 34,	W R Murph, co C, 3,
D J Batchelor, co B, 1,	A G McGirt, co D, 46,
J Brown, co D, 27,	W H McClamb, co I, 46,
D S Bean, co H, 37,	J Morton, co G, 15,
Thos Black, co H, 37.	J W F Melton, co A, 15,
J J Bullick, co E, 46.	W C Nance, co F, 46,
John Baker, co K 44,	G Nichols, co E, 27,
J H Bryant, co A, 44,	H H Price, co D, 27,
D H Barnes, co F, 15,	H Pate, co I, 15,
G W Clodfelter, co K, 46,	J W H Pascal, co B, 12,
D H Cross, co E, 7,	R Rigsby, co I, 47,
N M Cross, co F, 27.	Wm Ray, co H, 15,
W Corderell, co K, 22,	J M Raylin, co E, 46,
W F Colvill, co E, 15,	K Reneis, co H, 37.
J Conrow, co A, 44,	C E Raper, co F, 16.
F Dowell, co C, 34,	H H Robinson, co G, 28,
S Denton, co E, 7,	D Setzer, co K, 46,
J W Draney, co B, 11,	H Sturns, co A, 48,
Wm Davenhurt, co D, 27,	R B Smith, co K, 48,
A E Ellison, co D, 34,	H K Spray, co F, 48.
J R Evans, co E, 13,	J F Stephens, co D 26,
D F Farris, co F, 12,	R E Somers, co E, 15,
C Goodman, co K, 46,	J F Sanford, co A, 44,
G W Grady, co D, 27,	J H Smith, co E, 23,
A A Griffith, co G, 14,	F Tuttle, co G, 2,
L Holcomb, co G, 44,	C A Wagoner, co B, 46,
J Harvan, co G, 52,	T B Well, co F, 27,
J H Hood, co F, 26,	J Wheeler, co E, 46,
J Hill, co K, 15,	J A Young, co K, 15.
B Harp. co E, 7,	

CHARLESTON.—Information received here to-day, indicates an advance of the enemy. We will not anticipate events, but simply say that if a demonstration of the Federals is made in earnest, another fight and another victory are likely to ensue. The anaconda dies hard, but the death grip is irresistible. —*Columbia Carolinian.*

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, May 21st, 1864.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock.

Prayer by Rev. J. M. Atkinson of the Presbyterian Church.

A proposition was received from the House to raise a joint select committee on the correspondence between Gov. Vance and President Davis on propositions of peace. On this question Mr. Outlaw moved that the Senate appoint three instead of two on this committee. Agreed to.

A message was received from the House disagreeing to a proposition from the Senate, to raise a joint select committee on the subject of conscription Mr. Outlaw stated that he understood that the cause of disagreement on the part of the House to this proposition, was because it provided for an equal number on the committee from each house. He therefore moved that the action of the House be resisted, and the proposition sent back in its original form. Agreed to.

The committee on corporations reported favorably to the incorporation of the soldier's female orphan home of Forsythe county.

An engrossed bill was received from the House to incorporate the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the Confederate States This bill embraces the cause of education, publication and of missions, as conducted by the Presbyterian Church, and prescribes no limit to the amount of property to be held by the corporation.

On motion of Mr Young, the rules were suspended and the bill taken up.

Mr Boyden moved to amend the bill by limiting the amount of property to be held by the corporation to $500,000,

Mr. Young opposed the amendment.

Mr. Hall opposed the amendment, and thought no public detriment could arise from its passage in its original form, but moved an amendment by inserting $5 000,000 in the place of $500,000.

Mr. Boyden supposed, from the bill, that the corporation had respect only to this State, but since it seemed to be more general, he accepted the amendment of Mr. Hall.

Mr. Outlaw moved to amend by inserting a limit of $1,000,000 to be held in this State.

Mr. Copeland opposed a limitation.

Mr. Sharpe favored a limitation.

Mr. Smith, of Macon, opposed any limitation.

Mr. Wright advocated the passage of the bill in its original form. He thought that no harm could probably arise from an improper use being made of funds committeed to the care of any religious denomination in this country.

The ayes and noes being called for on the amendment of Mr Outlaw - the vote stood ayes 16, noes 20 Amendment lost.

Mr. Boyden then moved to amend the bill by expressing the right to limit or enlarge the privileges granted in it. Agreed to. With this amendment the bill passed.

Several reports from committees on judiciary, bills, resolutions, &c., were presented, the most important of which was the report of the joint select committee in relation to the act of Congress suspending the privileges of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, for which see proceeding of the House.

Mr. Hall presented a lengthy minority report from the same committee.

A bill from the House requiring manufacturers of salt-petre to inclose their works with a good fence, and imposing a fine of $25 per day, for every day they neglect to do so, and the payment of the full value of any stock that may die from drinking the poisonous liquid of said works. Passed by imposing a fine double the value of any stock that may die as specified in the bill, and sent back to the House for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Macon, the following resolutions offered by him yesterday, were taken up and passed.

The ayes and noes being called, Messrs. Harris of Rutherford, and Patrick of Greene, only voted in the negative.

Resolved, That His Excellency, Gov. Z B. Vance is justly entitled to the confidence and thanks of this General Assembly for the able, faithful and successful manner in which he has heretofore discharged and is now discharging the complicated and arduous duties of the Executive office, embarrassed as it has been by the difficulties growing out of the present unjust and fiendish war.

Resolved, further, That Gov. Vance has the most hearty approval and cordial sympathy of this General Assembly for the firmness and fidelity with which he has uniformly adhered to our cause of independence and resistance to the powers brought against us for our subjugation.

On motion of Mr. Warren the bill extending the time for comparing the poles &c., in counties subject to the annoyance of the public enemy, was taken up, and passed its several readings.

By Mr. Patrick, a bill imposing a fine of $100 for millers taking more than one eighth toll &c. Referred.

By Mr. Boyden, a bill amending the character of the Piedmont Railroad Company so as to give the same grade to that road as that of the Richmond and Danville Road.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. Sanders for Monday.

On motion the Senate adjourned till Monday 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

House met at 11 o'clock, a. m.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Atkinson, of the Presbyterian Church.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr Grissom, from the joint select committee on *habeas corpus*, reported the following resolutions as a majority report of said committee:

Resolved, That while the people of North Carolina have ever been and still are anxious to strengthen the administration of the Confederate government in every legitimate way, and to promote the success of the common cause, in order that we may have a speedy and honorable peace, we view with deep concern and alarm the repeated infractions of the constitution by the Congress of the Confederate States; and this General Assembly doth, in their name protest against such infractions as of pernicious example and fatal tendency.

Resolved, That the act of the late Congress entitled "an act to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases," violates the fundamental maxim of republicam governments which requires a separation of the departments of power, clothes the Executive with judicial functions which Congress cannot constitutionally confer even on the judiciary itself, and sets at naught the most emphatic and solemn guaranties of the Constitution.

Resolved, That this General Assembly, representing the people of North Carolina, doth not consent to the sacrifice of the vital principles of free government in a war carried on solely to secure and perpetuate them, and doth declare that no "condition of public danger," present or prospective, probable or possible can render the liberties of the people incompatible with the public safety.

Resolved, That the act of the same Congress, entitled "an act to organize forces during the war," declaring all white men, residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of seventeen and fifty to be in the military service, embracing in its provisions every State officer in all the departments, executive, legislative and judicial, and subjecting all the industrial pursuits of the country to military supervision and control, reduces the State governments to mere provisional administrations, dependent on the grace and favor of Congress, under the Executive, is destructive of State sovereignty, and impairs an assertion of the powers on the part of Congress, to convert the Confederate government into a consolidated military despotism.

Resolved, That this General Assembly doth therefore request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their best endeavors to procure a repeal of the first mentioned act, and such modifications of the second as shall secure the rights and preserve the integrity of the States of the Confederacy

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

On motion of Mr. Person, they were ordered to be printed and made the special order for Tuesday 11 o'clock.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Waddell, a resolution concerning the confiscation of property of alien enemies.

By Mr. Kirby, a resolution proposing to regulate prices.

By Mr. Russell, of Bladen, a resolution proposing to adjourn *sine die* on Thursday next at 3 o'clock a. m. Laid on the table.

By Mr. McRae, that a joint committee be raised to consider the question of adjournment.

By Mr. Carson, authorizing the sureties of J. C. Smith, late Sheriff of Alexander, to collect arrears ages of taxes, Passed its several readings.

By Mr. Walton, in favor of Alexander Houston, of Madison county.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Person, a bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Importing and Exporting Company.

By Mr. Russell, a bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Lodge, No. 194, A. Y. M., in Elizabethtown.

By Mr. Avera, a bill to prevent obstructions in the Neuse river.

By Mr. Walser, a bill to authorize the Governor to purchase and distribute leather to the wives and families of indigent soldiers.

By Mr. Russell, of Brunswick, a resolution proposing to raise a joint select committee to devise [illegible]

By Mr. Henry, of Henderson, a bill to amend an act for the improvement of certain roads in the counties of Henderson and Buncombe.

By Mr. Horton, a bill to authorize the County Court of Watauga to sell the old jail.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

A bill to establish a General Criminal Court in the 8th Judicial District. Read and laid on the table.

A bill to amend sec. 9th, chapter 87, of the Revised Code, was taken up and rejected.

Resolution exempting State and other officers from conscription, passed its second reading—yeas 59, nays 36.

On motion of Mr. Cowles, the rules were suspended and the resolution put upon its third reading.

Mr. Person moved to amend by excluding from exemption militia officers and justices of the peace under 45 years of age. Rejected—yeas 31, nays 63.

YEAS—Messrs. Beall, Beam, Brown, Burgin, Burns, Cobb, Costner, Crawford, Davis, Duke, Francis, Gilliam, Grier, Harris, of Cabarrus, Joyner, Judkins, Lemmonds, Love, Logan, Mann of Hyde, Manning, Pearce, Person, Powell, Reynolds, Richardson, Riddick, Robinson, Shepherd, Stanford and Stancil—31.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Amis, Avera, Barnhardt, Barringer, Benbury, Best, Bryan, Carpenter, Carson, Carter, Cowles, Craig, Dunn, Flynt, Foust, Foy, George, Glenn, Green, Grissom, Hampton, Harris of Chatham, Hawes, Henry of Bertie, Henry of Henderson, Headen, Hollingsworth, Howard, Horton, Ingram, Jenkins, Keener, Kerner, Leathers, Long, Lyle, McCormick, McKay, McNeill, McRae, Nissen, Parks, Perkins, Rhodes, Ritter, Robbins, Rogers, Russ, Russell of Brunswick, Sherwood, Shober, Smith of Guilford, Smith of Washington, Waddell, Wallen, Walser, Welborn, Woodall, Young of Iredell, and Young of Yancey—63.

Mr. Person moved to amend by excepting constables Rejected—yeas 40, nays 55.

Mr. Rhodes moved to amend by excluding militia officers and justices of the peace not engaged in farming, from exemption. Rejected—yeas 26, nays 56.

Mr. Person moved to amend by excluding from exemption so many of the said State officers as the Governor might deem unnecessary. Rejected—yeas 21, nays 73.

Mr. Waddell moved to amend by exempting county surveyors and jailers.

The resolution then passed its third reading.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting a communication from the State Salt Commissioner, which was read and ordered to be sent to the Senate.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the State Auditor, which wes read and sent to the Senate, with a proposition to print.

Mr. Shepherd moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday, fixing the per diem of the members. Not agreed to.

Mr. Howard (by leave) introduced a bill to legalize the levying of taxes by the county court of Davie.

Mr. Bizzel, a bill authorizing the court of pleas and quarter sessions of Sampson to levy taxes for the improvement of roads in said county.

On motion of Mr. Avera, the House adjourned until Monday 10 o'clock a. m

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE C. B. SANDERS, Esq., for the Senate, and SETH WOODALL and WM. H. AVERA, Esqs., for the House of Commons, as Candidates to represent Johnston County, in the next General Assembly of North Carolina. They are true Conservatives, and supporters of Gov. VANCE. 26—tepd.

Office North Carolina Railroad Company,
VANCE, MAY 20TH, 1864.

ON AND AFTER THE 1ST OF JUNE, PREPAYMENT will be required on all Freight to be transported over this Road.

26—1t. T. J. SUMNER, Eng. and Supt.

HILLSBORO' N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SECOND SESSION (1864) OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence July 1st.

For circulars and information, apply to

May 16. 21—3m. Maj. WM. M. GORDON, Superintendent.

$19,000 N. C. TREASURY NOTES!
AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, 28TH MAY, IN FRONT OF THE Store of Messrs. CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers, I shall sell, to the highest bidder,

$19,000 N. C. TREASURY NOTES,

One's, Two's and Three's.

The sale is by order of the County Court of Wake, and they will be sold in amounts to suit purchasers.

J. F. HUTCHIN'S, County Trustee.
CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.

May 18. 23—td.

WAYSIDE HOSPITAL,
GREENSBORO', N. C., MAY 2D, 1864.

BY ORDERS FROM DR. EDWARD WARREN, Surg. General for the State of North Carolina, I have opened a WAYSIDE HOSPITAL in the town of Greensboro', N. C., where all Sick and Wounded Soldiers traveling can find a resting place.

11—tf. J. L. NEAGLE, Asst. Surg. in charge.

MINERS WANTED.
NAVY MINING BUREAU, C. S. N.,
WARRENTON, N. C., 18th April, 1864.

THOSE PERSONS SKILLED IN THE BUSINESS can find profitable employment by applying to Capt. A. B. FAIRFAX, C. S. N., by letter at Warrenton, or to

W. W. PEIRCE, Maj. & Chief Q. M., Raleigh, N. C.

DAILY PRAYER MEETING!

THE CAUSE AND THE CRISIS DEMAND IT.

A PRAYER MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE Methodist Church, in this City, Daily, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

All Christians and the public are respectfully invited. Come promptly. Don't wait for the bell—no bell will be rung.

Raleigh, N. C., May 5th, 1864. 12—tf.